PUBLISHED DAILY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1841.

Vol. LIII. Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter :—52 Rupees Per Annum ;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum. New Series No. 2.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.

For others the charges are :
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without any additional charge to Subscribers.

Bombay, July I, 1841.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Six first-rate Compositors and two Pressmen—they will be liberally paid. Apply at this office.

July 2d, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

To the Subscribers of the *Gazette*. included in the charge
To Non-Subscribers.....½ Rupee per Copy.
To Subscribers in England.....1£ 1s. *in advance*.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE Public in general is hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the following prices.

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack			Rs. 2
Printing	Ditto	Ditto	„ 3
Gentlemen's	Ditto	Ditto	„ 1½
Printing	Dtito	Ditto	„ 3

Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reasonable terms.

Gazette Office, July 1, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 8, for September, October and April, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... R. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*, It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in July. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office ; Respondentia Bonds, each ..... R. 1
Ship's Articles ..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance ..... „ 1
Bills of Exchange, per set..... Ans. 8
Interest Bonds..... „ 8
Bills of Lading, each..... „ 8
Powers of Attorney..... „ 8

TO FAMILIES PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A highly respectable English Girl who has been five years with a Lady, is desirous of going with a family or Lady to England, or to take charge of Children. Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

The result of Golindchunder Gooptoo & cos. Lottery which took place on the 15th June last at their office New China Bazar No 98, were drawn in the presence of the Subscribers.

No. 272 Prize of 50 Fifty Whole Tickets.
No. 149 Prize of 20 Twenty whole Tickets.
No. 235 Prize of 10 Ten whole Tickets.
No. 114 Prize of 5 Five whole Tickets.
No. 542 & 927 Prize of 2 Two whole Tickets each.
No. 419. 535. 775. 980. & 1491. Prize of 1 one whole Tieket each.

No. 344 473 594 679 739 757 764 803 828 906 1075 1084 1220 1405 1536 & 1554 Prize ½ one half whole Tickets each.

Nos 94 123 185 223 248 325 361 486 521 589 618 661 701 740 745 434 858 943 966 and 1433 Prize of ¼ one quarter Ticket each.

Nos. 6 7 10 21 35 60 61 67 74 76 97 108 119 121 122 124 129 135 138 146 152 172 183 188 196 197 212 215 216 239 255 256 278 287 293 320 327 329 342 355 364 371 380 381 392 393 418 445 449 455 462 481 524 525 544 555 563 570 572 581 588 604 622 637 653 665 666 674 680 686 711 719 721 730 748 761 763 765 793 807 811 819 821 823 825 829 833 835 837 839 879 884 887 888 890 892 894 896 905 911 913 915 941 946 959 973 988 989 998 1005 1007 1017 1021 1023 1025 1027 1030 1032 1035 1040 1059 1061 1063 1067 1089 1099 1100 1105 1110 1112 1136 1141 1144 1147 1149 1167 1168 1170 1173 1175 1178 1179 1182 1189 1191 1199 1202 1206 1214 1224 1233 1246 1248 1255 1260 1265 1267 1270 1271 1272 1292 1299 1300 1303 1317 1325 1338 1339 1341 2350 1352 1353 1358 1363 1377 1382 1383 1390 1392 1397 1400 1412 1427 1429 1442 1415 1447 1450 1462 1463 1464 1466 1477 1488 1525 1531 1539 1544 1549 and 1557 Prizes of one sixteenth Tieket each.

The rest of the Numbers were drawn Blanks.

The Prizes are ready for delivery, from 10 o'clock to 5 at our Office.

GOLINDCHUNDER GOOPTOO &Co.

MESSRS ALLEN AND CO'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON COMMISSION.

OPEN Faced Gold Watches by Rotheram, of London—Patent Lever, & back Springs, Jewelled, Capped and Screwed, Gold balance, expansive Regulator and maintaining power while winding. 13 Actions. Rs. 200 each,

Silver open faced Watches by ditto, patent Lever, gold joints Ratchet over name plate, jewelled 5 Actions... „ 80 „
A Musical Box which plays 8 Airs „ 140 „
Portraits of Her Majesty Queen Victoria..... „ 20 at 25 ea.
A Lady's Gold Curb Chain with Locket..... 80 „
A large Diamond Ring ..... „ 1000

A Gold Embroidered Cashmere Shawl, of large dimensions and most rare workmanship—price Rupees 500.

MESSES, ALLEN AND Co. have also.—Genuine Rose Muccaba Snuff, ¼lb. Bottles. Prince Regent's Mixture, Dr. Ruddimans do Lundy. Foots Irish High Dried, and a quantity of genuine Eande-Cologne.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY 5. Inst. Messrs. ALLEN AND Co.' will submit to Public Auction, the following Goods' viz.—An Invoice of Children's Toys, Dimities, pieces of Linen Dowlas and Moleskins, superfine Broad Cloths, Merinos, Cotton Wove and Handkerchiefs, handsome Embroidered Scarfs, checked Ginghams, colored Cotton Handkerchiefs unbleached Sheeting Clothes, spotted Jamdannies. Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs, colored Cotton Handkerchiefs, pieces of Corduroy, Bombazin, black Silk Handkerchiefs, bundles of Shoe Ribbon, rolls of waist Ribbon, pieces of China Silk Handkerchiefs. an Invoice of Patent prepared Calf Skins (slightly damaged), the remainder of an invoice of Cotton Thread, single barrelled Guns, pocket Pistols, Buggy Whips, Horse Brushes, quantity of Crown Glass, 60 dozens of sound Port Wine, and about 50 dozens of Beer in bottle, some articles of Household Furniture. Books, &c. &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A childs, Carriage, a second- hand English built Buggy with patent Axle, Lamps and Harness, a grey Arab Horse, and any other cattle Carriages that may offer.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:

Received from Messrs. Hemery Brothers and Co. Jersey

Amontillado Sherry, very superior quality per dozen	Rs.	20
Ditto in Pints	„	12
Champaign, Sparkling	„	35
Hock, *particularly recommended*	„	20
Burgundy	„	30
Sauterne	„	15
Liqueurs assorted	„	24
Cherry Brandy in Pints	„	10
Curacoa in Jugs	„	25
Noyeau	„	25

Received from Mr. J. W. Bridges, London.

Capital Pale Sherry	Rs.	18
Any quantity above six dozen	„	16

Received from Messrs. C. P. Fletcher and Co. London.

Sparkling Champaign, 1st quality	Rs.	45
Ditto ditto in Pints	„	24
Ditto 2d quality	„	35

Received from Messrs Pinto Perez and Co., London.

Cherry and Raspberry Ratafiia in Pints per doz. Rs. 12

Received from Messrs. Scott, Penfold and Co., Madeira.

A few Hogsheads of Choice Madeira, at Rupees 280 each.

LECKIE & Co.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

FRIEND OF INDIA JUNE 17TH.

THE CIVIL COURTS.—It is now ten years since orrangements were begun under the administration, of Lord William Bentinck, for transferring to Native or rather uncovenanted Judges, the primary Jurisdiction of all Civil Suits. Those measures are now complete, and the more costly agency of the Civil Service is at length confined to the exercise of a general superintendence over the subordinate Courts and to the hearing of appeals from their decisions. Of the wisdom of this liberal and comprehensive measure it would be redund ant to speak, The advantages which haveattended it have abundantly out numbered the disadvantges; while a measure ofjustice toarwd country we governit carries with it the highest recommendation. To the objection which was offered, that the subordinate judges were in many instances both incompetent and venial, there was the plain answer, that under the old system it was after all the Native functionaries of the Courts who governed the decisio of suits and that the Covenanted officer was in many instances their unconscious tool. As it was impossible to construct any judicial institution from which Native influence should be excluded, it was certainly better to allow that influence, to be exercised openly, honourably and unrer the severest responsibility. To the objection that the principles of justice have been violated in too many cases by the Native Judges, there is the obvious reply, that the best constituted Courts of justice is after all, little better a lotterey, in which the blanks exceed the prizes; and thanthat it would bedifficult to fancyany thing more defective as an instrument for determining the rights of a question, than the old Zillah Courts were found to be in the majority of cases. The present system has moreover the surpassing merit of *Speed*.

It is impossible to read through the Circular Orders of the Sudder Court; and to examine, the arrangement of Government, without perceiving that in no department of the state have greater exertions been made to introduce improvements than in that of Civil justices through the instrumentality of the new Courts. The variety of monthly, quarterly and annual returns which the superior Court requires, brings the working of the machinery constantly under its view. The vigilant control which is exercised over every grade of judicial officers, keeps them continually on the alert, The remonstrances which follow any instance of neglect or misconduct, combined with the pecuniary rewards which are held out to merit, act as a constant stimulus to exertion.

To this must be added, the admirable system now adopted, by which the higher grades in the service are bestowed exclusively on those who have distinguished themselves in subordinate situations; and the whole service is made one of gradation, founded as far as possible on merit. The adoption of this wise plan rendered it necessary to attend more particularly to the qualifications of those who might be admitted on the lowest step, and to exclude from it men who had no recommendation beyond the patronage of some influential individual. This has been effected by the periodical examinations to which candidates for the office of Moonsiff are to be subjected, and which cannot fail to introduce a superior order of men into the service. Under the present system of training, the class of Native judges to whom such extensive powers have been delegated, are daily becoming more efficient and the legal, qualifications of the higher officers will in a very short time almost equal those of the best European Judges.

But while such strenuous efforts are made to bring to perfection the judicial machinery of the Native Courts, the legal education of the Eurpean Officers who are to guide and controul them, appears to be altogether neglected. Under the old system, a young civilian was put in a course of training for the highest court, from the period of his arrival in the country, Having made choice of the judicial line, he was introduced into the profession as an Assistant, he then rose successively to the office of Register, District Judge and Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal, and finally gained the top of the judicial ladder, and took his seat in the Sudder Court. But no young men are now placed in this state of preparation. Immediately on being ideclared fit for the service by the acquisition of two languages, they are placed as assistants under the Commissioner in the Revenue department; and after two or three years experience, are appointed to the joint duties of the Magistracy and the Collector; in which line they continue till appointed Civil and Session Judge. It is true, that their previous labours as Magistrates fit them eminently for holding the monthly Session and that the exper ence they have acquired in the collection of the public revenue, qualifies them well for the examinati on of questions connected with the land. Still however they are placed at once in situations which require an extensive knowledge of civil law, and the practice of the Courts, without having been employed for a single day in this department.

The Civil Judge must therefore at present enter on his duties under every disadvantage. Inferior as he must be in legal acquirments to the Native Judges whose proceeding it is his business to direct and control, it is impossible that he should obtain that respect from them which his elevated situation requires. And till the has served some period of apprenticeship to his new vocation, his interferance with the judicial arrangements of the district can scarcely be beneficial. The higher the state of improvement and efficiency to which Government and the Sudder Court are endeavouring to bring the Native Judges, the greater will be the contrast between their knowledge aud his ignorance, and the greater the disadvantage under which he must for a long time continue to act, But it is easier to perceive the mischief, than to suggest a remedy.

Shipping in the Harbour.

	Names.	For	To Sail.	Agents
	A Steamer	Suez	19th July	Supt. Indian Navy.
	William Miles	London	....	Pollefeex Milne & Co.
403	Belvidere	Liverpool	Despatch	W. & T. Edmond & Co.
	Shannon	Liverpool	6th July	Foster & Co
230	Anne	China.	8th July	Remington & Co.
2587	Inglis	London	3d July	B.&A. Hormusjee & Co.
9618	Tory	Liverpool	10th do.	Forbes & Co.
760	China	do.	....	W. & A. Graham & Co.
	St. Lawrence	do.	7th July	Forbes & Co.
	Britons' Queen	Liverpool		Higginson & Cardwell
6740	Lady East	Liverpool	5th do.	Foster & Co.
3478	Margaret	London	20th do.	Forbes & Co.
	Florist	London	....	Foster & Co.
	North Pole	Liverpool	immedy	Grey & Co.
9204	Royal Sovereign	Liverpool	immedy	Dirom Carter and Co.
267	Argyll	Clyde	....	Macvicar Burn & Co.
	Euxine	London	15th July	Grey and Co.
4729	Resource	London	Do.	R. Steuart and Co.
	Guisachan	China	Despatch.	Dirom, Carter & Co.
	Lady Feversham	....	....	D. Carter & Co.
	Ritchie	Liverpool	....	Grey & Co.
7036	Windsor Castle	Do	45th July	Higginson & Cardwell.
	Monarch	Do	do.	B. & A. Hormusjee.
607	Caledonia	do.	3d July	McG. Brownrigg & Co.
	Cursetjee Cowasjee	Calcutta	Despatch.	J. Dadabhoy & Co.
	Lady Grant	China	immedy	Kimchund Motichund.
	Parkfield	China	Despatch.	Grey & Co.
	Bomanjee Hormusjee	....	....	B.&A. Hormusjee &Co.
1278	Wellington	....	....	J. Nesserwanjee Wadya.
	George the 4th	China	5th July	Macvicar Burn & Co.
	Luconia	China	15th July	Remiugton & Co.
3426	Malton	London	16th July	E. Maclean & Co.
6041	Westmoreland	....	....	W. Nicol & Co.
4169	Ospray	Liverpool	Despatch,	Gillanders, Ewart &Co.
	Royal Adelaide	Clyde	Do.	W. Nicol & Co.
	Fergus	Liverpool	10th July	E. Macleane & Co.
	Wm. Lushington	Liverpool	Despatch.	McG. Brownrigg & Co.
	Berkshire	....	....	Remington & Co.
	Soobrow	Calcutta.	20th July	B. & A. Hormusjee.
	William Shand	Liverpool	3d Juiy	Joosub Baladena.
	British King	....	....	Skinner & Co.
	Benares	Calcutta.	8th July.	Cursetjee Muncher ee.

H. M.'s Sloop of War Larne and ship Endymion.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Medusa, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Auckland, Ariadne, Indus, and Sesostris; Brigs Taptee, Tigris and Palinurus; Schooners Royal Tiger, Emily and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva.

Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Fannay, Lodease, Hamanshaw, Dudley, Faze Cardree, Dowlut Pursaud and Benares.

Portuguese—Brig of War Cassadore Affricano.

Vessels Expected.

No.	Names.	From	To Sail.	Agents.
5240	Sophia	London	March10	Foster & Co.
8025	*Glenelg	do.	April 18	Remington & Co.
	*Osceola	do.	March11	
	*Six	do.	Mar. 27	Forbes & Co.
5429	Tartar	do.	In Mar.	Remington & Co.
10274	*Candahar	do.	Mar. 13	
	*Quentin Leitch	do.	Mar. 25	
	*Asiatic	do.	Mar. 16	
	*Five	do.	Feb. 10	
	*Copeland	do.	April 24	
2769	*Isabella	do.	April 26	
938	Cumbrian	do.	April 15	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.
9207	Royal Saxon	do.		
	James & Thomas	Shields	Feb. 25	
1459	*Emery	Liverpool	Sept. 1	Foster & Co.
	*Abbotsford	do.	Sept. 28	
8132	*Gondolier	do.	Sept. 23	
	*Hero of Malown	do.		Dirom, Carter & Co.
	Devonport	do.		
	*H. McCormick	do.	Dec. 18	
	*Balfour	do.	Mar. 9	
679	*Circassian	do.	Mar. 9	
7429	Catherine	do.	Mar. 10	
	*Baboo	do.	April 3	
	*Leonard Dobbin	do.	Mar. 11	
	Thalia	do.	May 1	McG., Brownrigg & Co.
	Bangalore	do.	April 12	McG., Brownrigg & Co.
	Herculean	Liverpool	April 21	
604	Herculaneum	Hull	April 23	
	Calcutta	Liverpool	April 29	
	Agnes Gilmore	Clyde	Feb. 16	
	*Flora	do.	Dec. 20	
	*Favourite	Scilly	Nov. 21	
	*Birman	N S Wales		W. Nicol & Co.
	Mavis	China		
	Ramsay	Madras		Thos, Jefferies & Co.

* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 29th June 1841.

Mr. W. Blowers, joined his acting appointment of uncovenanted assistan the opium agent, and superintendent of stationery, on the 17th instant.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1841.

Captain G. Thornton, of the 2nd European regiment, is appointed to the d of superintending the erection of the Salt Choukees in Rutnrgeeree collec.or in succession to lieutenant H. J. Willoughby.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
L. R. REID,
Secy to Govt.

POLICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th June 1841.

The leave of absence, on sick certificate, granted to Mr. D. A. Blane, politica agent in Katty war, under date the 20th ultimo, is extended to the 31th October next. on the same account.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secy to Govt

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1841.

The followiog order of the Government of India, is pablished for General information :—

No. 1490.

PORT WILLIAM POLITICAL. DEPARTMENT,
The 14th June 1841.

Mr. Braz Fernandes of Bombay, has with the consent of the Honorable the Governor General in Council, been provisionclly appoicted Brazilan vice Consul in the British Dominions in Asia, to conduct the duties during the absence, or at the discretion. of the Consul General Don Pedro Joze da Costa Pacheco.

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy to the Govt, of India.
RE-published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Couucil,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor Council to despatch a Steam Frigate, with aMail for Suez, on Monday the 19th July next.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secretary to Government.*
Bombay Castle, 15th June 1841.

EPISTLE FROM THE JOHN BULL FIGHTER, TO FUM, THE NOB OF THE CELESTIAL OGLE.

What, my Star of Souchong ! are your faculties gone,
That you' ve lately been shaking your mawleys at John ?
By the hokey, such conduct's exceedingly rum,
And you'd better take care what you're arter, my Fum !
For many past favours I'm willing to thank ye,
But cannot put up with an insult, old Twankey !
And should you show fight and my anger awaken,
If I don't give you pepper I'm precious mistaken.
You may call me bad names, in self-consequence big,
But for all your foul language I don't care a fig ;
Though 'tis no proof of sense, we may safely pronounce,
To use scurrilous phrases, and bluster, and bounce.
But if you hit out and come up to the mark,
I'll make your old tea-kettle sing like a lark,
And I'll give you, my worthy, to make you look small,
A taste of *gunpowder* you won't like at all.
And as long as I,m able to stand on a pin,
I'll not stand the chaff of Commissioner Lin ;
If you punish my pals, by the powers, I'll be arter ye,
And physic you rarely, my bold "Cream of Tartary."
With you I' ve not wished to be foe or at variance,
Though me and my neighbours you've christened *barbarians*,
I seek to do right, and I've got the ability,
And the least you could do was to show me civility.
But you tell me to mizzle, you scurvy old hunks,
And threaten to send me adrift with your junks ;
Why, two sloops of mine, when my people have shot 'em,
In a jiffy would send all your craft to the bottom.
Yet you swear in the world there was never so fine a man,
Nor one half so powerful as you, old crack Chinaman !
That the bright orb of day in its glory obeys ye ;
I'm bless'd, my old Fum, if you a'nt getting crazy.
But, however this matter may happen to be.
I'll stand no more nonsense, my Blade of Bohea ?
And whenever for mischief I've issued my fiat,
You'll, wish from your heart you had kept yourself quiet.
You'll say in this note there is naught sentimental,
And I come it too strongly, my Owld Oriental ;
But vet in Fum's ears let it always he thunder'd,
John Bull won't submit to be bullied and plunder'd.
No, I'll make you explain what your swaggering means,
In spite of bold Bonzes and sleek Mandarins ;
And I'll kick up a shindy, which, modestly speaking,
Shall astonish your natives from Canton to Pekin.
So whenever it suits you, my heavenly Ogle !
I'm ready to sport in the prize-ring my fogle.
And out of bold Fum if I don't take the shire,
I'll prove to the world it's no fault of mine.
The grim Northern Bear or the Yankees may back you,
But I am both able and willing to whack you ;
And you'll very soon find that I understand trap
When, instead of your congou, your claret I tap.
So farewell, my old worthy of sun, moon, and star,
I'm ready to meet you in peace or in war ;
For as to John Bull, you will find him as willing
A bottle to crack as administer milling.

To Correspondents.

We beg to inform our Correspondents that we have constructed a letter Box facing the stairs upon the first floor landing, that their communications may be, dropped in at all hours without inconvenience or enquiry as to the sender.

If public patronage will warrant it we will increase the size of our Journal to double what it is at present

To our Readers.

OUR daily issues may not at first be so early as we could wish; but our readers know the inconveniences arising from any improvement among Hindoo workmen.

SHOULD our Mofussil Subscribers consider it better to send two days issues together, on account of postage, we will be happy to do so if they will make known their wishes.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, July 2, 1841.

MADRAS papers have been received to the 23rd ult. but are completely barren of news, excepting the announcement of the death at Tranquebar on the 18th ult. of the Hon. Colonel Rehling Governor of His Danish Majesty's possessions in the East Indies.

CALCUTTA papers have been received to the 19th ultimo. News from Canton to the 1st May has been from thence by the Poppy. His celestial Majesty continues to exercise his merciless displeasure upon the unfortunate heads of his officers. Ebepoo is now announced as the object of the Emperor's wrath.

WE have received Maulmain papers to 19th May from which we learn that the king of Burmah has some notion to take a view of the English proceedings while others regard the report as a hoax.

The report of the discovery of a new coal field situated on the Tenasserim river turns out on examination to be iron and mauganese.

OUR issue of yesterday was not issued until 3 oclock P. M. This arose from no negligence on our part. The great change in the form of our paper and the difference of the columns offered obstacles at the first which we hope have now been surmounted we trust that a regular and early publication will be standing qualities of our journal.

WE have before us a very interesting and apparently correct drawing of the Fort and Pettah of Badamee, together with an immense mass of correspondence upon the subject of the affairs and doings at that place, that we feel at a loss how to dispose of it. However having given in previous issues a somewhat copious and we believe correct description of the events which took place, it would be unnecessary to repeat them. We now give the subsequent part of the affair and the movement of the troops.

On the 13th orders were issued for the return of the Detachments to quarters via Kulladjee. The Detachments marched accordingly the following morning at 5, leaving a detachment in charge of the forts, under the command of Captain Brown of the 47th N. I.—but such was the state of the ground from the previous night's rain, that the Park Artillery and Native Troops were obliged to halt at half-past 12 at a village only four and a half miles from their last ground! and even this could not have been accomplished, had it not been for the assistance rendered by two elephants sent out from Belgaum to assist the guns, &c. and the Europeans of the 4th who, poor fellows, piled their arms, took off their jackets, and *with a will* put their shoulders to the wheel, and after dragging the guns over 3 or 4 miles of the most difficult ground, they pushed on and encamped for the night at a late hour about 6 miles a-head of the Artillery. On the 15th at 7 or 8 A. M. the other portion of the troops arrived on the ground occupied by the 4th the previous night, and there learned that they had gone on that morning 6 or 7 miles farther,—here the former halted for an hour or two, men and beast got a feed, and at 9 or 10 resumed their march, and soon learned that the 4th had gone on to Kulladjee. After going about 13 or 14 miles the Native Troops, Artillery, &c. encamped for the night, and, on the 17th, arrived at Kulladjee. Here the sick were left (Europeans 17, the number of Natives we have not been able to ascertain), and two poor fellows, one of the 4th and a sepoy who died of cholera, were buried with Military honors. We ought to have stated that poor Kennedy of the Artillery, who received two balls in the head on entering the breach, died on the 14th. On the 18th a fresh start was made for Belgaum, leaving the Detachment of the 7th N. I. here, where its headquarters is stationed, and arrived at Belgaum. The 4th Regiment on the 23d and the remainder of the Troops belonging to Belgaum on the 24th wet to the skin—thus ended this short but arduous 'dowr' arduous, for out of the 22 days the troops were out, they had 16 days hard marching *without a halt*, the remaining 6 were actively employed before the Forts and Petta of Badamee — the whole of these duties were performed in the teeth of the Monsoon and over the most difficult ground, the nature of which our readers will imagine when we inform them that in many places the Troops were obliged to let the guns, &c. down precipices and pull them up others by means of drag ropes.

CAPTAIN Otter Commanding a Detachment of the Wing on Field Service we believe has reported to the authorities the operations connected with the capture of the Pettah and surrender of the Forts of Budamee on the 9th instant.

It must afford the Officer Commanding the Wing the highest gratification to notice the handsome terms in which he speaks of the general good conduct, bravery and successful services of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Detachment, and of the steadiness and gallantry displayed by it when under fire of the two Forts; especially of that portion of it which advanced to the attack of the Breach under Captain Otter's immediate command. From Lts. Palmer and Keating we are happy to learn Captain Otter received every assistance. The former officer during the more active operation was employed on various detached and important duties, the latter being attached to the part of the Detachment which accompanied Captain Otter into the Breach calls for express approbation from Captain Otter for his active and energetic exertions during the whole of the time they were engaged with the Enemy. We cannot allow among the list of worthies the praiseworthy and Soldier like conduct of Corporal Case and Private W. Carter to pass by without notice, they remained in an exposed situation with a wounded comrade, until they saw him placed in safety and security.

Among the list of wounded, the Officer Commanding we are sure must be happy to announce that none of the cases were considered of a dangerous nature.

Captain Otter deserves our best thanks and heart. felt congratulations for the able and zealous manner in which he dischar ged his duty on the occasion we refer to and we accordingly congratulate him on having had the good fortune to lead a Detachment into the Field whose distinguished behaviour must greatly contribute to uphold the honor and character of the Regiment.

We believe the following to be an authentic list of the troops wounded in Captain Otter's Detachment.

Corporal J. Gould, Private J. McBride, } Severely.

" W. Ashby, " E. Hallibore, Sergeant W. Cherry } Slightly.

The disturbance having wholly subsided in consequence of the promptness of the authorities and the gallantry of the troops the latter very naturally looked forward for a reward for their good discipline and success and a fair distribution of the prize money they were justly entitled too. But we regret to say that such is the meanness, not to say injustice, of the authorities as to withhold that which the troops certainly had a right to expect to comfort them after the great fatigue they had endured. The property captured has been ordered to be sold to reimburse Government for the loss it has sustained! What feeling this short sighted economy will produce not merely upon the troops who were engaged at Badamee but upon the whole Army of the Company there can be but little question. The effect of such a breach of past practice must be fatal to the discipline and future conduct of troops whenever or wherever they may be called upon to hazard their lives and to what end? simply to support the fading fabric of a Government that has practised tyranny and oppression as a virtue; that has viewed adherence to a treaty with any native prince as a vice, that has trampled under foot the weak because they were weak, and regarded the interests of its best and most faithful servants as because their hearts could not view its injustice influenced by other motives than those which would disgrace the anagram of a despotic state.

Does the Government of India suppose that valour is to be purchased in future by withholding what the troops have hitherto been considered fairly entitled to; does it suppose for a moment that men will endure fatigue, will quit the land of their nativity, will expose themselves to the trials of an intertropical, climate and stand in the breach at the peril of their existences, and after all their display of gallantry and physical exhaustion, painful partings from friends, and all that life holds dear be simply thanked for their faithfulness and, intrepidity, and themselves and families be deprived of that which has been held out as a boon and prompted their exertions: which is the practice of nations whether civilized or barbarous in their offensive or defensive wars: such things may be tried but they cannot be practised with impunity. The mind may quietly endure one act of injustice but the repetition of it must be fatal to the power which exercises it and will expedite its downfall. Who on earth, who in heaven would bow before the shrine of one who claims loyalty at the expense of your life and treats, lightly your best endeavours to promote that individual's common good?

But where are we going? Our feelings are aroused: our sympathies are in unison with those whose cause we are now advocating, whose rights we are now maintaining, in whose griefs we can mingle our sorrows. We must for the present stop—we will advert to the subject more at large in a few days; in the meanwhile let our Military readers be assured that their prosperity and interest are our highest and only aim.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

We extract the following among the items of China intelligence.

Imperial Edicts.—3rd moon 16th day 7th April) the (following) imperial edicts were received.

Formerly because the rebellious barbarians attacked Tykoktow and Cheuenpe the hee-tae* of the province of the three rivers (Keangnam, Keangsoo and Gankway) Chin Leen-shing and his son Chin Keuping, died a voluntary death in the service of their country.

I sent down my imperial will to the military board that the strongest marks of respect and compassion whould be shown (to their memory) ; to-day the said board have reported as follows :—

"The said *Cgin* died in the ranks at the head of his soldiers . according to law, seven hundred tales of silver should be bestowed (on his family), and the hereditary rank of a gon ke wei,† be conferred. His son, Chin Keuping, should have fifty tales of silver bestowed on him. Such is the report." I order that it be done as reported.

The said Chin, when a soldier, with determined devotion, risked his life in the service of his country; and his son Chin Keuping, with high public spirit died rather than retire; both fell in t eir country's cause observing an undeviating adherence to the line of their duty, this is indeed a united manifestation of fidelity (in the father to his country) and of filial piety (In the son to his parent) It will be proper in the first place to spread my favours over them like abundant waters. to. illustrate my high commendation. Chin-Leen-Shing and son. Chin Keuping, are both to receive equal sacrificial honours in the temple dedicated to faithful ministers, by which their faithful spirits will be consoled, and other ministers stimulated to a like degree of selfdevotion.

I order the district officer, to enquire whether the said Chin has left any sons or grandsons, and so make a clear report on the subject.

Again, an imperial edict has been received.

It is authenticated that Yang fung has reported, saying, "as to the rebellions barbarians' disorderly disobedience, I am at present devising schemes of management."

Now the troops which have been assembled in the provincial city do not amount to 3,000 ; but still they are enough for the defence of a single city, and there can be no hindrance to its preservation. Now had it not been for my how (earl) of Ko-yong—i. e Yung—who alone has been equal to the task (the provincial city would have been lost) ; and has proved himself a worthy King or minister, who has achieved the most extraordinary and greatest merit.

I order in the first place that plans be consulted upon and matured ; and if the result be that you are able to attack the English—then attack them ; but if you are only able to maintain the city, then restrict yourselves to maintaining it only. And if the said barbarians can indeed be respectfully obedient then it is right that you thould all meet in consultation to devise means of managing and tranquilizing them. Respect this

The following letters contain much new and important information—but we have no room to-day for commentary :

"Singapore, 31st May, 1841.—The Poppy has arrived from Macao bringing news from that settlement to the 3d instant, at that time all was going on quietly at Canton, fourteen tea ships were loaded and off for London. Purchasers were giving an immense price for teas and the quality is said to be doubtful, while imports were saleable only at ruinous prices. Captain Elliot with his usual confidence in Chinese honour and good faith has withdrawn the Ships of War and Troops from Canton to Whampoa and our countrymen are now living at the former place under protection of twelve Marines. This we think is giving the Governor of Canton a fair opportunity to put his master's threats or rather orders, in execution, viz. to "keep quiet till a fair chance offers" of attacking the English "impunity—then says the Emperor attack and "extirpate them, seriously, speaking, it would not surprise us in the least, however much it would horrify us, to hear ere long of a General massacre of our countrymen in Canton. Opium was very dull, so great had been the quantity forced off by some parties to raise cash to buy teas. Accounts from Macao are in this place at Sp. Drs. 380, 385 and 390 for Patna and Benares. and no improvement expected. One firm writes on the 1st May—It is probable trade may be stopped when the Ships of War make a move Northward, which it is said will be in a month. Exchange in China 5 and this market inudated with bills at that rate as remittances for Opium. Exchange here 4-8d and cash scarce. Freight home £4 | 5 to £5 tonnage plentiful.

Bocca Tigris, April—The advanced squadron is still off Canton; the larger men-of-war with the transport are with us here. The weather is exceedingly pleasant a little warm. in the sun, at mid-day, but cool and refreshing the mornings and and evenings—our men generally, are improving rapidly in health ; some of those who had been given up have again excited hope of recovery, by the favorable change evident in them : natural food and fresh air are powerful remedies. The Pestonjee Bomanjee has just returned from Chusan, to which place she sailed direct from England with stores in ignorance of our having left Chusan harbour she put in there, and dropped anchor : a Lieutenant of the Navy in charge landed and was murdered by the Mandarines: the vessel was attacked, bnt fought her way out—two men-of-war passed down last night ; it is conjectured that they are on their way northward, to prevent a reccurrence of such misfortunes—the Pestonjee passed in returning, a vessel on fire, on the stern of which were the letters P. A., supposed to be Palmyra, a storeship from England The defences of Wanglung are being added to, and remodelled—merchantmen are passing daily on their way to Whompoa: in what manner the trade is carried on I cannot say. A subscription of between two and three thousand pounds has been realized for Mrs. Noble: the amonut is not to be placed at her disposal, I am told, but is to be expended in an annuity.

P. S,—reopen this letter to tell you what I have this moment heard, viz ship at Whompoa began to discharge their cargoes yesterday : merchants are buying and selling, and it is said that there is plenty of tea ready for shipment, matters are in a most singular position."

Macao, 1st May 1841.—"British and Foreign trade continues to go on without interruption at Canton.

Limited sales of Bombay Cotton have been effected at from 8 2 to 10 Taels, of Jalone and Banda at 10-2 to 10-5, and Mad as at 10-7.

Longcloths, white and grey of good quality have been sold to a considerable extent at Sp. Drs. 3 Teas continued dear The ships Herald, Scotland, Java Clifford Mellish, Westbrook, Dartmouth, Premier, Kingsand St. George, have sailed with full cargoes for Great Britain, and the Orleana, Anne Laing, and Mary Catherine are under despatch.

Nankin Raw Silk has opened at Sp. Drs. 500—for the best Thsatlee.

Exchange on England 4-11 to 5.

Freight to England £7 to 10.

P. S.—Opium, Patna and Benares has fallen to SP. Drs. 370—at which a quantity ex Anna Maria has been sold. Malwa may be quoted at SP. Drs. 380,"

Honghony, 18th April, 1841.—I have this moment returned from Macan, and find that a mail will be mane up for Singepore and Calcutta in an hour or two ; I hasten to write a word or two to you—at present the naval and military furces are in a state of inactivity : the former scattered about the river and its neighbourhood; the greater part of the latter, on board ship, at Hong-koog : the remainder at Wang-tung, forming the gurrison of that island —no preparations for the disembarkation of troops are in progress here ; the sick are not to be sent away. The health of the troops generally is improving : many of the men are still subject to attacks of intermittent fever. A kind of Court is sitting to enquire into the cause of the sickness at Chusan : the General is president, Colonel Buttell is present, and is permitted to put questions : the court is an open one ; supplies are abundant. The greater part of the Merchants have returned from Macao to Canton, and have sent for their office-establishments : they feel so secure, at the latter place, that they have requested Captain Elliot to withdraw a small guard, which he had placed on the factery. One or two ships have been dispatched with tea and others are loading. The Americans, having their cargoes ready, and having chops granted to them before they were granted to English merchants, have been able to get their vessels away the first. Scarcely any dealings have taken place, excepting by means of dollars for tea. It is presumed that it is a temporary renewal of the trade, and that the intercourse will be stopped so soon as it suits the Chinese authorities to do so. Armed Chinese vessels are cruizing about the islands, and near Macao, to pounce down upon unarmed boats incautiously moving about. The persons on Lord the junks seem to seek for naval and military officers'. The Lieutenant of the *Bleheim*, captured sometime ago, have not been heard of ; the body of the late 2d Officer of the *Sophia*, (*Snipe ;*) who was with them, has been picked up with wounds on the chest sufficiently severe to cause death. I have noted down these items in the midst of talking and great confusion."

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued from yesterday's.)

"*He could not suppose that hon. gentlemen opposite would shrink from prosecuting the question of the Poor Law. The House would entertion that important question in the interval alluded to, and he would proceed with it as soon as he possibly could.*

"He was desirous of going on with the rest of the clauses of that bill before any other important question should be introduced into the House."

It seems, then, that under the bustle, and confusion, and excitement, which the pretended corn law reform is expected to produce, and during the first pulses of the sensation caused by so startling a measure, it is hoped that the attention of the country will be withdrawn from the progress of the bill for perpetuating despotism—nay, the authors of that bill have the audacity to believe that the popular voice will be loudly raised, and the working classes engaged in agitation, for their continuance in office, while they are snugly and quietly hurrying through Parliament a measure, every clause of which, in the eyes of those classes, is an insult and an outrage to their best feelings, and an attack upon their closest and dearest interests. Excellent, rare, refined, and most subtle politics ! Lord John Russell quoted the *Rivals* lately, but we think he must also have been studying in the *Merchant of Venice*. Not only does he beg, like Antonio, for the loan of "three "thousand ducats" from men whom he has been accustomed to spurn and spit upon, and call curs, and treat as such, but even, when reminded of this he scarcely hesitates to say—

"I am as like to call thee so again,
"To spit on thee again, to spurn thee too.
"If thou with lend this money, lend it not
"As to thy friends."

This, at least, is honest ; and surely the people of England will take him at his word :

To prevent misconception, we think it necessary to say, that we do not mean to argue the question of the corn laws at all upon this occasion. We adhere to all the opinions which we have formerly expressed upon that subject ; but we are very sure that no advantage can come, or is intended to come, to the country from the proposition of Lord John Russell. Good cannot ensue from an attempt to stimulate into ferocious conflict the mutual rivalries of the agricultural and manufacturing interests nor is it in the atmosphere of strong political excitement that important commercial changes can be rationally discussed or deliberately adjusted. We protest also against the fraudulent delusion by which it is attempted to practise upon the credulity of the working man, and to persuade him that the benefit which may arise from the admission of foreign corn will be suffered to find its way into his poket. If this were so, we should hear very little of the corn law grievance from its most active opponents, the hierophants of the political-economy school, and the over-grown cotton lords. The current complaint, that the corn laws raise the price of labour so high as to disable our manufacturers from competing with those of the continent, would have no meaning if it were not certain that the rate of wages would fall in the same ratio with the price of bread. The labouring clases, who know what and who this anti-corn law agitators are, will be able to judge, from their conduct on the factory quistion and upon the Poor Law question, whether they are likely, in their anxious effort upon this or any other subject to have any interest in view except their own.

In a recent number of the *Telegraph* we gave our candid opinion, however briefly it might have been expressed, of Mr. Urquhart's pamphlet upon Turkish affairs, and the political position of that anomalism amongst civilized nations. Since we ventured to deliver our unbiassed judgement upon that clear, clever exosition, testimony has been submitted to the public, the incontestible nature of which is sufficiently obvious, tending, in a direct manner, to strengthen the views of that writer, excite the most extraordinary surprise, and awake the most alarming suspicions. To this singular documentary evidence, then, we call the calm consideration of our readers. The vast mass of deplomatic learning just printed and presented to parliament, puts us in possession of the whole of the correspondence relative to the affairs of Turkey, and the nature of our alliance and co-operation with Russia *pro tanto* which was previously but partially divulged. We were amongst the few who suspended our opinions upon the merits of those means by which the Levantine successes were obtained, and, knowing what we knew of our diplomacy within the last quarter of a century felt less inclined than many to concede the highest degree of diplomatic tact to *the* minister who had so long continued to fill the secretaryship at war, under cabinets differing so widely upon national, and even international law. With the personal abilities of that minister or with anything else merely personal, this Journal, has never interferred, but with the public documents, and political instruments employed by her Majesty's Ministers, it is our duty and determination to grapple, and to wrest those weapons from their hands, which, to us, seem to have been weakly or wantonly wielded.

In the printed despatch No. 353, purporting to be written by Baron Brunow to Count Nesselrode, the plenipotentiary details the substance of an official conversation which took place between Lord Palmerston and himself, in which his Lordship expressed the desire of England to act in concert with Russia, for the maintenance and preservation of the Ottoman empire : he stated also our readiness to co-operate with all the Cabinets willing to concur for the same object—with France, or without her. This, we suppose, was all spoken, or supposed to be spoken under the supposition that the Russian *principle* was the basis of action : and that England was, therefore, only ready to combine with Cabinets who should coincide in the

To be continued.

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